

C^* -ALGEBRAS ASSOCIATED TO C^* -CORRESPONDENCES AND APPLICATIONS TO MIRROR QUANTUM SPHERES

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ABSTRACT. The structure of the C^* -algebras corresponding to even-dimensional mirror quantum spheres is investigated. It is shown that they are isomorphic to both Cuntz-Pimsner algebras of certain C^* -correspondences and C^* -algebras of certain labelled graphs. In order to achieve this, categories of labelled graphs and C^* -correspondences are studied. A functor from labelled graphs to C^* -correspondences is constructed, such that the corresponding associated C^* -algebras are isomorphic. Furthermore, it is shown that C^* -correspondences for the mirror quantum spheres arise via a general construction of restricted direct sum.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Our original motivation for this study came from the desire to better understand the C^* -algebraic structure of mirror quantum spheres. They were first defined in dimension 2 in [11], and then in full generality in [15, 16]. It was noted from the beginning that in even dimensions these differ on the C^* -algebraic level from the Euclidean quantum spheres arising from quantum groups. In particular, the Euclidean quantum spheres correspond to certain graph C^* -algebras, [12, 14], but such a convenient description was lacking for the even dimensional mirror quantum spheres.

In the present paper, we show that the C^* -algebras of even dimensional mirror quantum spheres are naturally isomorphic to both Cuntz-Pimsner algebras of certain C^* -correspondences (in the sense of [18]) and C^* -algebras of certain labelled graphs (in the sense of [4, 5]). We arrive at these two realisations in the following way. At first, we define a category of C^* -correspondences and show that the process of associating C^* -algebras to them is functorial. Furthermore, this functor sends restricted direct sums of C^* -correspondences to pull-backs of their C^* -algebras. Restricted direct sums of Hilbert modules were introduced in [2], and this construction is extended to C^* -correspondences in the present article. We then use a realisation of the mirror quantum spheres as pull-backs of quantum discs to obtain the appropriate C^* -correspondences. To this end, we must first find suitable C^* -correspondences for the quantum discs.

A close examination of the above mentioned C^* -correspondences results in finding labelled graphs for the mirror quantum spheres. The explicit forms of the isomorphisms are obtained by comparing the defining relations.

Our paper is organised as follows. We begin Section 2 by recalling the definition of C^* -correspondences and the C^* -algebra associated to them, following the approach of Katsura [18]. We also show that the class of C^* -correspondences, together with appropriately defined morphisms forms a category. Thus we obtain a functor which maps a C^* -correspondence (X, A) to the C^* -algebra \mathcal{O}_X , and sends morphisms between C^* -correspondences to C^* -homomorphisms.

In Section 3, we consider restricted direct sums of C^* -correspondences, which were first defined on the level of Hilbert modules by Bakić and Guljaš in [2]. We show that this construction lifts to a pull-back on the level of corresponding C^* -algebras.

We use this result in Section 4 in order to obtain a new representation of the even dimensional mirror quantum spheres. The C^* -algebra of such a quantum sphere is defined as the pull-back of two copies of the $2n$ dimensional quantum disc algebra $C(\mathbb{D}_q^{2n})$ over the obvious surjection to the $2n - 1$ dimension quantum sphere algebra $C(S_q^{2n-1})$, with one copy of the disc pre-composed with a ‘flip’ automorphism. We show that they can be realised as C^* -algebras associated to certain explicitly constructed C^* -correspondences.

In Section 5, we first introduce a category of labelled graphs and construct faithful representations of C^* -algebras associated to them. Then we show existence of a functor

from this category of labelled graphs to the category of C^* -correspondences which preserves the associated C^* -algebras. Finally, we explicitly construct labelled graphs giving rise to the C^* -algebras of the even dimensional mirror quantum spheres.

2. CATEGORY OF C^* -CORRESPONDENCES

In this section, we construct a category of C^* -correspondences in such a way that the association of C^* -algebras to the correspondences becomes functorial. These C^* -algebras first arose in the work of Pimsner in [25]. However, in this original definition the left action was required to be injective as non-injective left actions often led to degenerate C^* -algebras. This definition included a large class of C^* -algebras, for example crossed product C^* -algebras and Cuntz-Krieger algebras. However, the above mentioned restriction did lead to the exclusion of many interesting C^* -algebras, notably graph algebras where the underlying directed graph had sinks. This problem was resolved by Katsura in [18], and his definition reduces to that of Pimsner when the left action is injective. This larger class of C^* -algebras now contains examples such as crossed products by partial automorphisms, graph algebras associated to graphs with sinks, and as we shall show in this paper, the labelled graph algebras of Bates and Pask, [4].

We begin this section by recalling the definition of a C^* -correspondence, e.g. see [23, 18].

For a C^* -algebra A , a *right Hilbert A -module* is a Banach space X equipped with a right action of A , and an A -valued inner-product satisfying

- (1) $\langle \xi, \eta a \rangle = \langle \xi, \eta \rangle a$;
- (2) $\langle \eta, \xi \rangle = \langle \xi, \eta \rangle^*$; and
- (3) $\langle \xi, \xi \rangle \geq 0$ and $\|\xi\| = \sqrt{\|\langle \xi, \xi \rangle\|}$

for all $\xi, \eta \in X$ and $a \in A$.

We denote by $\mathcal{L}(X)$ the set of all *adjointable* operators on X ; that is, linear operators $T : X \rightarrow X$ such that there exists a linear operator T^* called the *adjoint* of T such that

$$\langle T\xi, \eta \rangle = \langle \xi, T^*\eta \rangle$$

for all $\xi, \eta \in X$. If the adjoint T^* exists, it is unique. With the usual operator norm $\|T\| = \sup\{\|Tx\| : \|x\| \leq 1\}$, $\mathcal{L}(X)$ is a C^* -algebra

For $\xi, \eta \in X$, define $\theta_{\xi, \eta}$ to be the operator satisfying

$$\theta_{\xi, \eta}(\zeta) = \xi \langle \eta, \zeta \rangle.$$

This is an adjointable operator with $(\theta_{\xi, \eta})^* = \theta_{\eta, \xi}$. We call

$$\mathcal{K}(X) = \overline{\text{span}}\{\theta_{\xi, \eta} : \xi, \eta \in X\}$$

the set of *compact* operators. It is a closed two-sided ideal in $\mathcal{L}(X)$.

Definition 2.1. We say that a right Hilbert A -module X is a C^* -correspondence over A when a $*$ -homomorphism $\phi_X : A \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(X)$ is given. We call ϕ_X the *left action* of the C^* -correspondence.

Example 2.2. Let D be a C^* -algebra. Then there is a natural way to realise (D, D) as a C^* -correspondence by defining the left and right actions by multiplication and inner-product $\langle a, b \rangle = a^*b$ for $a, b \in D$. With a C^* -correspondence defined in this manner, there is a canonical isomorphism

$$\iota_D : \mathcal{K}(D) \rightarrow D$$

satisfying $\iota_D(\theta_{a,b}) = ab^*$.

For C^* -correspondences (X, A) and (Y, B) and a continuous linear map $\psi_X : X \rightarrow Y$ a $*$ -homomorphism $\psi_X^+ : \mathcal{K}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}(Y)$ is defined satisfying

$$\psi_X^+(\theta_{\xi,\eta}) = \theta_{\psi_X(\xi),\psi_X(\eta)}.$$

To see that this map is well-defined we refer the reader to [25, 17] and [2, Proposition 3.10]. If (Z, C) is another C^* -correspondences and $\psi_Y : Y \rightarrow Z$ is a continuous map, then we have the following composition law: $\psi_Y^+ \circ \psi_X^+ = (\psi_Y \circ \psi_X)^+$.

Now we aim to define the category of C^* -correspondences and introduce a covariant functor F from the category of C^* -correspondences to the category of C^* -algebras, satisfying $F(X, A) = \mathcal{O}_X$ where \mathcal{O}_X is the C^* -algebra associated to (X, A) in the sense of Katsura [18]. To this end, we first define after Katsura ([18]) an ideal J_X of A by

$$J_X := \{a \in A : \phi_X(a) \in \mathcal{K}(X) \text{ and } ab = 0 \text{ for all } b \in \ker(\phi_X)\}.$$

Note that $J_X = \phi_X^{-1}(\mathcal{K}(X))$ whenever ϕ_X is injective.

Definition 2.3. Let (X, A) and (Y, B) be C^* -correspondences. Let $\psi_X : X \rightarrow Y$ be a linear map and $\psi_A : A \rightarrow B$ be a C^* -homomorphism. We say that the pair (ψ_X, ψ_A) is a *morphism of C^* -correspondences* if the following conditions hold.

- (C1) $\langle \psi_X(\xi), \psi_X(\eta) \rangle = \psi_A(\langle \xi, \eta \rangle)$ for all $\xi, \eta \in X$,
- (C2) $\psi_X(\phi_X(a)\xi) = \phi_Y(\psi_A(a))\psi_X(\xi)$ for all $\xi \in X$ and $a \in A$,
- (C3) $\psi_A(J_X) \subset J_Y$, and
- (C4) $\phi_Y(\psi_A(a)) = \psi_X^+(\phi_X(a))$ for all $a \in J_X$.

Proposition 2.4. Let $(\psi_X, \psi_A) : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ be a morphism of C^* -correspondences. Then $\psi_X(\xi a) = \psi_X(\xi)\psi_A(a)$ for all $a \in A$. Furthermore, if the image $\psi_X(X) \subset Y$ is dense, then condition (C4) automatically follows from (C1)–(C3).

Proof. The first part follows from [1, Theorem 2.3]. For the second property, suppose the image $\psi_X(X) \subset Y$ is dense. It follows from the first property and (C1) that for any $\theta_{\xi,\eta} \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ and $\psi_X(\zeta) \in \psi_X(X)$ we have

$$\psi_X^+(\theta_{\xi,\eta})\psi_X(\zeta) = \psi_X(\xi)\langle \psi_X(\eta), \psi_X(\zeta) \rangle = \psi_X(\theta_{\xi,\eta}\zeta).$$

Therefore $\psi_X^+(K)\psi_X(\zeta) = \psi_X(K\zeta)$ for all $K \in \mathcal{K}(X)$. In particular, for all $a \in J_X$ we have

$$\psi_X^+(\phi_X(a))\psi_X(\zeta) = \psi_X(\phi_X(a)\zeta) = \phi_Y(\psi_A(a))\psi_X(\zeta)$$

by (C2), since $\phi_X(a) \in \mathcal{K}(X)$. By density of $\psi_X(X) \subset Y$, we may now conclude that $\psi_X^+(\phi_X(a)) = \phi_Y(\psi_A(a))$. \square

The following simple example illustrates the fact that (C4) may fail if the image of ψ_X is not dense.

Example 2.5. Let X be the one dimensional Hilbert space with generator e , and Y be the two dimensional Hilbert space with generators f_1 and f_2 . Let $A = B = \mathbb{C}$. Then by defining left and right actions as multiplication, (X, A) and (Y, B) are C^* -correspondences. Define a pair of maps $(\psi_X, \psi_A) : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ by $\psi_X(e) = f_1$ and $\psi_A = \text{id}$. Clearly, the image of ψ_X is not dense in Y . It is easily shown that conditions (C1), (C2) and (C3) hold. But (C4) says that we should have

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_X^+(\phi_X(1)) &= \phi_Y(\psi_A(1)) \\ \iff \psi_X^+(\theta_{e,e}) &= \phi_Y(1) \\ \iff \theta_{f_1,f_1} &= \theta_{f_1,f_1} + \theta_{f_2,f_2} \end{aligned}$$

which would imply that the generator f_2 is zero. So (C4) does not hold.

We can now construct the desired category, which we call \mathcal{C} . The objects are given by

$$\text{Obj}(\mathcal{C}) = \{(X, A) : X \text{ is a } C^*\text{-correspondence over } A\}$$

and morphisms $\text{Mor}(\mathcal{C})$ as in Definition 2.3.

There are well defined domain and codomain maps $\text{Mor}(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \text{Obj}(\mathcal{C})$, namely for $(\psi_X, \psi_A) : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$, we have $\text{dom}(\psi_X, \psi_A) = (X, A)$ and $\text{cod}(\psi_X, \psi_A) = (Y, B)$. It is clear from the definition of morphisms that the composition of two composable morphisms will result in another morphism. For an object (X, A) the identity morphism is $\text{id}_{(X,A)} = (\text{id}_X, \text{id}_A)$ which is also clearly a morphism of C^* -correspondences.

The next step is to define the C^* -algebra associated to a C^* -correspondence, and show that this process is naturally implemented by a functor between the categories. In order to do this, we first need to define what we mean by a covariant representation of a C^* -correspondence on a C^* -algebra. We do this via morphisms of C^* -correspondences.

Definition 2.6. Let (X, A) be a C^* -correspondence and let D be an arbitrary C^* -algebra. A *covariant representation* of (X, A) on D is a morphism $(\rho_X, \rho_A) : (X, A) \rightarrow (D, D)$, where (D, D) is the C^* -correspondence introduced in Example 2.2.

Remark 2.7. It is easy to see that this definition is equivalent to that of a covariant representation, given in [18]. If we consider morphisms that only satisfy conditions (C1) and (C2), then we recover the original definition of a representation of a C^* -correspondence. Furthermore, it follows from the isomorphism $\mathcal{K}(D) \cong D$ that $J_D = D$, and hence condition (C3) is automatic for morphisms of this form. Condition (C4) is the covariance condition of [18]; i.e. it says that

$$\rho_X^+(\phi_X(a)) = \iota_D^{-1}(a)$$

where $\iota_D : \mathcal{K}(D) \rightarrow D$ is the isomorphism from example 2.2.

Definition 2.8. [18, Definition 2.6] Define the \mathcal{O}_X to be the universal C^* -algebra generated by the image of (X, A) under the universal covariant representation (π_X, π_A) .

It is easy to show the existence of such a universal representation, which in fact is always injective.

Now, we want to construct a functor F from our category \mathcal{C} to the category of C^* -algebras, satisfying $F(X, A) = \mathcal{O}_X$. In order to do this, we must first see that any morphism $(\psi_X, \psi_A) : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ extends to a unique C^* -homomorphism, which we denote by $\Psi : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$.

Proposition 2.9. *Let $(\psi_X, \psi_A) : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ be a morphism of C^* -correspondences. Then this morphism extends to a unique C^* -homomorphism $\Psi : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$ such that the following diagram commutes.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (X, A) & \xrightarrow{(\psi_X, \psi_A)} & (Y, B) \\ \downarrow (\pi_X, \pi_A) & & \downarrow (\pi_Y, \pi_B) \\ \mathcal{O}_X & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & \mathcal{O}_Y \end{array}$$

Proof. It follows from the definition that $(\pi_Y \circ \psi_X, \pi_B \circ \psi_A)$ is a covariant representation of (X, A) on \mathcal{O}_Y . Hence the universal property of \mathcal{O}_X implies the existence of the required $*$ -homomorphism $\Psi : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$ such that the diagram commutes. \square

Definition 2.10. Define a map F from the category \mathcal{C} of C^* -correspondences to the category of C^* -algebras which satisfies

$$F(X, A) = \mathcal{O}_X$$

and for a morphism $(\psi_X, \psi_A) : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ we let $F(\psi_X, \psi_A)$ be the unique map $\Psi : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$ satisfying the conditions of Proposition 2.9.

Proposition 2.11. *The map F is a covariant functor from the category of C^* -correspondences to the category of C^* -algebras.*

Proof. First fix C^* -correspondences (X, A) , (Y, B) and (Z, C) , and morphisms of C^* -correspondences $(\psi_X, \psi_A) : (X, A) \rightarrow (Y, B)$ and $(\omega_Y, \omega_B) : (Y, B) \rightarrow (Z, C)$. Since id_X is linear, id_A is a homomorphism and $\text{id}_A(J_X) = J_X$, we know that $(\text{id}_X, \text{id}_A)$ is a morphism of C^* -correspondences. So in order to see that F is a covariant functor, we need to show that

- (1) $\text{id}_{F(X, A)} = F(\text{id}_{(X, A)})$; and
- (2) $F(\psi_X, \psi_A) \circ F(\omega_Y, \omega_B) = F((\psi_X, \psi_A) \circ (\omega_Y, \omega_B))$.

For (1), we need only show that this holds on the generators $\{\pi_X(\xi) : \xi \in X\}$ and $\{\pi_A(a) : a \in A\}$ and this follows from the commutativity of the diagram in Proposition 2.9.

For (2), again we only see that it holds on generators, so fix $\xi \in X$ and $a \in A$. Then by three applications of the commutativity of the diagram in Proposition 2.9 and the fact that the composition $(\psi_X, \psi_A) \circ (\omega_Y, \omega_B)$ is a morphism of C^* -correspondences we have

$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega_Y, \omega_B) \circ F(\psi_X, \psi_A)(\pi_X(\xi)) &= F(\omega_Y, \omega_B) \circ \pi_Y((\psi_X, \psi_A)(\xi)) \\ &= \pi_Z((\omega_Y, \omega_B) \circ (\psi_X, \psi_A)(\xi)) \\ &= F((\omega_Y, \omega_B) \circ (\psi_X, \psi_A))(\pi_X(\xi)) \end{aligned}$$

and similarly we can show that

$$F(\omega_Y, \omega_B) \circ F(\psi_X, \psi_A)(\pi_X(a)) = F((\omega_Y, \omega_B) \circ (\psi_X, \psi_A))(\pi_X(a))$$

as required. So F is a covariant functor from the category of C^* -correspondences to the category of C^* -algebras. \square

In what follows we will just write \mathcal{O}_X for $F(X, A)$ and use capitalised Greek characters for induced homomorphisms between C^* -algebras.

3. GLUING C^* -CORRESPONDENCES

The purpose of this section is to show that the functor F constructed above is well-behaved with respect to taking pullbacks. This will be useful in applications when we consider noncommutative spaces as being constructed by gluing two underlying spaces together over a common boundary. The idea of taking pullbacks on the level of C^* -correspondences motivates the following definition, which is due to Bakić and Guljaš, [2].

Definition 3.1. Given $(X, A), (Y, B)$ and $(Z, C) \in \mathcal{C}$, and morphisms of C^* -correspondences $(\psi_X, \psi_A) : (X, A) \rightarrow (Z, C)$, $(\omega_Y, \omega_B) : (Y, B) \rightarrow (Z, C)$, define the *restricted direct sum*

$$X \oplus_Z Y := \{(\xi, \eta) \in X \oplus Y : \psi_X(\xi) = \omega_Y(\eta)\}.$$

Proposition 3.2. *The restricted direct sum $X \oplus_Z Y$ is a C^* -correspondence over the C^* -algebra $A \oplus_C B$ defined to be the pullback C^* -algebra of A and B along ψ_A and ω_B .*

Proof. It follows from [2, Lemma 2.1] that $X \oplus_Z Y$ is a Hilbert $A \oplus_C B$ -module. In order to prove that it is also a C^* -correspondence we need a left action $\phi_{X \oplus_Z Y}$. For $(\xi, \eta) \in X \oplus_Z Y$ and $(a, b) \in A \oplus_C B$ we define

$$\phi_{X \oplus_Z Y}(a, b)(\xi, \eta) := (\phi_X(a)\xi, \phi_Y(b)\eta).$$

To see that this is an element of $X \oplus_Z Y$, first recall that $(\pi_Z \circ \psi_A, t_Z \circ \psi_X)$ is a covariant representation of (X, A) on \mathcal{O}_Z and $(\pi_Z \circ \omega_Y, \pi_C \circ \omega_B)$ is a covariant representation of

(Y, B) on \mathcal{O}_Z . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_C \circ \psi_A(\phi_X(a)\xi) &= (\pi_C \circ \psi_A)(a)(\pi_Z \circ \psi_X)(\xi) \\ &= (\pi_C \circ \omega_B)(b)(\pi_Z \circ \omega_Y)(\eta) \\ &= \pi_C(\omega_B(\phi_Y(b)\eta))\end{aligned}$$

and then since π_Z is injective, it follows that $\psi_A(\phi_X(a)\xi) = \omega_B(\phi_Y(b)\eta)$. It is clear from the defintion that it is a $*$ -homomorphism so $\phi_{X \oplus_Z Y} : A \oplus_C B \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(X \oplus_Z Y)$ is a left-action and $(X \oplus_C Y, A \oplus_C B)$ is a C^* -correspondence. \square

The following theorem is the main result of this section.

Theorem 3.3. *Let (X, A) , (Y, B) and (Z, C) be C^* -correspondences. Fix morphisms of C^* -correspondences $(\psi_X, \psi_A) : (X, A) \rightarrow (Z, C)$, $(\omega_Y, \omega_B) : (Y, B) \rightarrow (Z, C)$ satisfying*

- (1) (ψ_X, ψ_A) and (ω_Y, ω_B) are surjective morphisms with $\psi_A(\ker(\phi_X)) = \omega_B(\ker(\phi_Y))$,
- (2) $\phi_X(A) \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ and $\phi_Y(B) \subset \mathcal{K}(Y)$, and
- (3) the ideals $\ker(\phi_X)$ and $\ker(\phi_Y)$ are complemented; i.e. there exist ideals $J_A \trianglelefteq A$ and $J_B \trianglelefteq B$ such that $A = J_A \oplus \ker(\phi_X)$ and $B = J_B \oplus \ker(\phi_Y)$.

Then

$$\mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y} \cong \mathcal{O}_X \oplus_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \mathcal{O}_Y$$

where $\mathcal{O}_X \oplus_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \mathcal{O}_Y$ is the pullback C^* -algebra of \mathcal{O}_X and \mathcal{O}_Y along Ψ and Ω .

We begin by showing that there is a covariant representation of the restricted direct sum correspondence $(X \oplus_Z Y, A \oplus_C B)$ on the pullback C^* -algebra $\mathcal{O}_X \oplus_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \mathcal{O}_Y$. First, we need a definition.

Definition 3.4. Let (ρ_X, ρ_A) be a covariant representation of a C^* -correspondence (X, A) on a C^* -algebra D . Then we say that (ρ_X, ρ_A) *admits a gauge action* if for $z \in \mathbb{T}$ there exists a $*$ -homomorphism $\alpha_z : C^*(\rho_X, \rho_A) \rightarrow C^*(\rho_X, \rho_A)$ such that $\alpha_z(\rho_A(a)) = \rho_A(a)$ and $\alpha_z(\rho_X(\xi)) = z \rho_X(\xi)$ for all $a \in A$ and $\xi \in X$. We say an ideal $I \subset C^*(\rho_X, \rho_A)$ is *gauge invariant* if $\alpha_z(I) \subset I$ for all $z \in \mathbb{T}$.

It is well-known that the universal covariant representation (π_X, π_A) of (X, A) admits a gauge action.

Lemma 3.5. *Let (ψ_X, ψ_A) be a morphism of C^* -correspondences, with associated C^* -homomorphism $\Psi : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$. Then $\ker(\Psi)$ is a gauge invariant ideal of \mathcal{O}_X . Furthermore, if we assume that (ψ_X, ψ_A) is surjective, $\phi_X(A) \subset \mathcal{K}(X)$ and $\ker(\phi_X)$ is complemented then $\ker(\Psi)$ is the ideal generated by $\pi_X(\ker(\psi_A))$.*

Proof. Let $\gamma : \mathbb{T} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ be the gauge action. To see that $\ker(\Psi)$ is a gauge invariant ideal it is enought to show that Ψ commutes with the automorphism γ_z for any $z \in \mathbb{T}$. This is easily seen to hold the generators $\{t_X(\xi) : \xi \in X\}$ and $\{\pi_X(a) : a \in A\}$.

Now suppose the morphism satisfies the extra hypotheses. We begin by showing that the ideal $\ker(\psi_A)$ is X -invariant and X -saturated in the sense of [24]. That is, we need to show that

- (1) $\phi_X(\ker(\psi_A))X \subset X \ker(\psi_A)$, and
- (2) $a \in J_X$ and $\phi_X(a)X \subset X \ker(\psi_A) \implies a \in \ker(\psi_A)$.

For (1), suppose $\xi \in X \ker(\psi_A)$. Then [20, Proposition 1.3] implies that $\langle \xi, \xi \rangle \in \ker(\psi_A)$, so we have $\psi_X(\xi) = 0$ by definition of a morphism. Likewise, if $\xi \in \ker(\psi_X)$, then $\langle \xi, \xi \rangle \in \ker(\psi_A)$ so [20, Proposition 1.3] implies $\xi \in X \ker(\psi_A)$. So we have $\ker(\psi_X) = X \ker(\psi_A)$ and condition (1) easily follows.

For condition (2), fix $a \in J_X$ and suppose $\phi_X(a)X \subset X \ker(\psi_A)$. From the argument above this is equivalent to $\psi_X(\phi_X(a)X) = \{0\}$. Since ψ_X is surjective, this means we must have $\phi_Y(\psi_A(a)) = 0$ and hence $\psi_A(a) = 0$ since $\psi_A(a) \in J_Y$ and ϕ_Y is injective on J_Y . So $a \in \ker(\psi_A)$.

Finally, [24, Theorem 6.4] implies that $\ker(\Psi)$ is the ideal generated by $\pi_X(\pi_X^{-1}(\ker(\Psi))) = \pi_X(\ker(\psi_A))$ as required. \square

Definition 3.6. Define a pair of maps $(\rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}, \rho_{A \oplus_C B}) : (X \oplus_Z Y, A \oplus_C B) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \oplus_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \mathcal{O}_Y$ as follows. The map $\rho_{A \oplus_C B}$ satisfies

$$\rho_{A \oplus_C B}(a, b) = (\pi_A(a), \pi_B(b))$$

and $\rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}$ satisfies

$$\rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}(\xi, \eta) = (\pi_X(\xi), \pi_Y(\eta)).$$

Proposition 3.7. *The pair $(\rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}, \rho_{A \oplus_C B})$ is an injective covariant representation of the restricted direct sum $(X \oplus_Z Y, A \oplus_C B)$ on the pullback C*-algebra $\mathcal{O}_X \oplus_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \mathcal{O}_Y$. Furthermore, this representation admits a gauge action.*

Proof. It is easy to see from the definition that $\rho_{A \oplus_C B}$ is a *-homomorphism and that $\rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}$ is a linear map. Furthermore, routine calculations show that conditions (C1) and (C2) are satisfied. We know $\rho_{A \oplus_C B}$ is injective because the universal homomorphisms π_X and π_Y are injective. Remark 2.7 implies that (C3) is automatic in this case. For (C4), since π_X and π_Y are covariant representations, it is enough to show that $(a, b) \in J_{X \oplus_Z Y}$ implies $a \in J_X$ and $b \in J_Y$. First notice that we have an inclusion $\mathcal{K}(X \oplus_Z Y) \subset \mathcal{K}(X) \oplus \mathcal{K}(Y)$ given on generators by

$$\theta_{(\xi, \eta), (\xi', \eta')} \mapsto (\theta_{\xi, \xi'}, \theta_{\eta, \eta'}).$$

So $(a, b) \in J_{X \oplus_Z Y}$ implies $\phi_X(a) \in \mathcal{K}(X)$ and $\phi_Y(b) \in \mathcal{K}(Y)$. Now, fix $c \in \ker(\phi_X)$. Then since $\psi_A(\ker(\phi_X)) = \{0\} = \omega_B(\ker(\phi_Y))$ we can find an element $d \in \ker(\phi_Y)$ so that $(c, d) \in \ker(\phi_{X \oplus_Z Y})$. Hence

$$(a, b)(c, d) = 0 \implies ac = 0$$

and we see that $a \in J_X$. Likewise, we may show that $b \in J_Y$ and we have an injective covariant representation as required.

Finally, it is easy to show that $(\rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}, \rho_{A \oplus_C B})$ admits a gauge action simply because both of the universal representations π_X and π_Y admit gauge actions. \square

So we have an injective covariant representation of $(X \oplus_Z Y, A \oplus_C B)$ on the pullback C^* -algebra $\mathcal{O}_X \oplus_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \mathcal{O}_Y$ so in particular, the universality of $\mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y}$ implies that there exists a homomorphism $P : \mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \oplus_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \mathcal{O}_Y$. We want to see that this is an isomorphism. To do this, we use the gauge-invariant uniqueness theorem, originally proved for the injective left-action case in [10] and then in the general case by Katsura, [19, Theorem 6.4]. It is restated without proof here for the readers convenience.

Theorem 3.8. [19, Theorem 6.4] *For a covariant representation (ρ_X, ρ_A) of a C^* -correspondence (X, A) , the $*$ -homomorphism $P : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow C^*(\rho_X, \rho_A)$ is an isomorphism if and only if (ρ_X, ρ_A) is injective and admits a gauge action.*

We now have the required results to begin the proof of Theorem 3.3.

Proof of Theorem 3.3. We have an injective, covariant representation $\rho = (\rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}, \rho_{A \oplus_C B})$ of $X \oplus_Z Y$ on the pullback C^* -algebra $\mathcal{O}_X \oplus_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \mathcal{O}_Y$. So the universality of $\mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y}$ induces a homomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \oplus_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \mathcal{O}_Y$. Let α, β be the gauge actions on \mathcal{O}_X and \mathcal{O}_Y respectively. Then clearly we get a gauge action $\alpha \oplus \beta$ on the pullback $\mathcal{O}_X \oplus_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \mathcal{O}_Y$ that is compatible with ρ . So the gauge invariant uniqueness theorem implies that ϕ is in fact an injection. It only remains to be seen that this map is a surjection.

Fix $(x, y) \in \mathcal{O}_X \oplus_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \mathcal{O}_Y$. Since the C^* -correspondence morphisms (ψ_X, ψ_A) and (ω_Y, ω_B) are surjective, we can find an element $(x, y') \in \mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y}$ with $y' \in \Omega^{-1}(\Psi(x))$. By definition of this element, we must have $\Omega(y) = \Omega(y') = \Psi(x)$ and hence $y - y' \in \ker(\Omega)$. Hence, we can write (x, y) as a sum

$$(x, y) = (x, y') + (0, w)$$

with $(x, y') \in \mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y}$ and $w = y - y' \in \ker(\Omega)$. So to see that $(x, y) \in \mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y}$, we need only show that $(0, w) \in \mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y}$. It is enough to show that $\ker(\Omega)$ is the ideal generated by $\pi_Y(\ker(\omega_B))$, and this follows from Lemma 3.5.

So we have the required isomorphism. □

4. CONSTRUCTION OF $2n$ -DIMENSIONAL MIRROR QUANTUM SPHERES

As an application of Theorem 3.3, in this section we present a realisation of the $2n$ dimensional mirror quantum sphere $C(S_{q,\beta}^{2n})$ where $q \in (0, 1)$, as a C^* -algebra associated to a C^* -correspondence. For the original construction and results on this object we refer the reader to [16]. We recall the basic definition here for the convenience of the reader.

Firstly, fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We construct the $2n$ dimensional quantum sphere by gluing two $2n$ dimensional quantum discs along their boundary, a $2n - 1$ dimensional quantum sphere. The ‘mirroring’ is obtained by pre-composing one of the discs with an automorphism that ‘flips’ it prior to gluing. More concretely, we construct it as the pullback of the following

diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C(\mathbb{D}_q^{2n}) & & \\
 \downarrow \beta \circ \pi & & \\
 C(\mathbb{D}_q^{2n}) & \xrightarrow{\pi} & C(S_q^{2n-1})
 \end{array}$$

where $\pi : C(\mathbb{D}_q^{2n}) \rightarrow C(S_q^{2n-1})$ is the natural surjection and $\beta \in \text{Aut}(C(S_q^{2n-1}))$.

The first step is to represent each C^* -algebra as a C^* -algebra generated by a C^* -correspondence. We know from [16] that $C(\mathbb{D}_q^{2n})$ is isomorphic to the graph algebra $C^*(M_n)$, where M_n is the graph with $n+1$ vertices $M_n^0 = \{v_1, \dots, v_{n+1}\}$, edge set $M_n^1 = \{e_{i,j} : 1 \leq i \leq n, i \leq j \leq n+1\}$ and range and source maps r and s satisfying $s(e_{i,j}) = v_i$ and $r(e_{i,j}) = v_j$.

Now, consider the vector space $X = \text{span}\{w_{i,j} : i = 1, \dots, n, j = i, \dots, n+1\}$ and C^* -algebra generated by mutually orthogonal projections $A = \text{span}\{P_i : i = 1, \dots, n+1\}$. Define an A valued inner-product on X satisfying

$$\langle w_{i,j}, w_{k,l} \rangle = \delta_{i,k} \delta_{j,l} P_j$$

and a right action of A on X satisfying

$$w_{i,j} P_k = \delta_{j,k} w_{i,j}.$$

Define a left action $\phi_X : A \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(X)$ satisfying

$$\phi_X(P_k) w_{i,j} = \delta_{i,k} w_{i,j}.$$

Then it is easily checked that $X \cong C_c(M_n^1)$ and $A \cong C_0(M_n^0)$ and the C^* -correspondence structure matches that defined in [18, Section 3.4], so [18, Proposition 3.10] implies that we have an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_X \cong C(\mathbb{D}_q^{2n})$.

Similarly for $C(S_q^{2n})$, consider the vector space

$$Z = \text{span}\{z_{i,j} : i = 1, \dots, n, j = i, \dots, n\}$$

and C^* -algebra generated by mutually orthogonal projections

$$C = \text{span}\{S_i : i = 1, \dots, n\} \cong \mathbb{C}^n.$$

Then $\mathcal{O}_Z \cong C(S_q^{2n-1})$. We refer the reader to [16] for the details of the directed graph that we are using to construct Z and C .

Now, we want to see that there exists a morphism of C^* -correspondences $(\psi_X, \psi_A) : (X, A) \rightarrow (Z, C)$ such that the induced homomorphism $\Psi : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Z$ and the surjection $\pi : C(\mathbb{D}_q^{2n}) \rightarrow C(S_q^{2n})$ are intertwined by the isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_X \cong C(\mathbb{D}_q^{2n})$ and the isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_Z \cong C(S_q^{2n})$. Define

$$\psi_X(w_{i,j}) = \begin{cases} z_{i,j} & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ and } i \leq j \leq n \\ 0 & \text{if } i = n, j = n+1 \end{cases}$$

and

$$\psi_A(P_i) = \begin{cases} S_i & \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 0 & \text{if } i = n+1 \end{cases}$$

Then it is routine to show that this is a morphism of C^* -correspondences and the induced map $\Psi : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Z$ is the desired homomorphism. So we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(\pi_A(w_{i,j})) &= \pi_Z(z_{i,j}) \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n, j = i, \dots, n \\ \Psi(\pi_A(w_{n,n+1})) &= 0 \\ \Psi(\pi_A(P_i)) &= \pi_C(S_i) \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n \\ \Psi(\pi_A(P_{n+1})) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

For the mirroring, we compose with the automorphism $\beta \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{O}_Z)$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \beta(\pi_Z(z_{i,j})) &= \pi_Z(z_{i,j}) \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n-1, j = i, \dots, n-1 \\ \beta(\pi_Z(z_{n,n})) &= \pi_Z(z_{n,n})^* \\ \beta(\pi_C(S_i)) &= \pi_C(S_i) \end{aligned}$$

However, we are not yet ready to use Theorem 3.3 because the map $\beta \circ \Psi$ does not come from a C^* -correspondence morphism from (X, A) to (Z, C) . So we must find another C^* -correspondence (Y, B) and a C^* -correspondence morphism $(\omega_Y, \omega_B) : (Y, B) \rightarrow (Z, C)$ such that $\mathcal{O}_Y \cong C(\mathbb{D}_q^{2n})$ and the extension $\Omega : \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Z$ of (ω_Y, ω_B) is the C^* -homomorphism $\beta \circ \Psi$.

Let $Y_1 := \{x_{i,j} : 1 \leq i \leq n-1, i \leq j \leq n+1\}$, $Y_2 := \{x_{i,n,j} : 1 \leq i \leq n-1, j \geq 1\}$ and $Y_3 := \{y, y', y_i : i \geq 1\}$ be sets of generators and define a vector space

$$Y := \overline{\text{span}}(Y_1 \cup Y_2 \cup Y_3).$$

Let B be the C^* -algebra generated by a set of $n+1$ mutually orthogonal non-zero projections $\{R_i : i = 1, \dots, n+1\}$ and a set $\{Q_j : j \geq 1\}$ of mutually orthogonal projections satisfying $Q_j \leq R_n$ for all $j \geq 1$.

Define a B valued inner-product on Y by

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x_{i,j}, x_{k,l} \rangle &= \delta_{i,k} \delta_{j,l} R_j & \langle x_{i,j}, x_{k,n,l} \rangle &= \delta_{i,k} \delta_{j,n} Q_l \\ \langle x_{i,j}, y \rangle &= 0 & \langle x_{i,j}, y_k \rangle &= 0 \\ \langle x_{i,n,j}, y \rangle &= 0 & \langle x_{i,n,j}, y_k \rangle &= 0 \\ \langle x_{i,n,j}, x_{k,n,l} \rangle &= \delta_{i,k} \delta_{j,l} Q_j & \langle y, y \rangle &= R_n \\ \langle y, y' \rangle &= Q_1 & \langle y, y_i \rangle &= Q_{i+1} \\ \langle y', y' \rangle &= Q_1 & \langle y', y_i \rangle &= 0 \\ \langle y_i, y_j \rangle &= \delta_{i,j} Q_{i+1} & & \end{aligned}$$

and a right action of B on Y given by

$$\begin{aligned} x_{i,j}R_k &= \delta_{j,k}x_{i,j} & x_{i,j}Q_k &= \delta_{j,n}x_{i,n,k} \\ x_{i,n,j}R_k &= \delta_{n,k}x_{i,n,j} & x_{i,n,j}Q_k &= \delta_{j,k}x_{i,n,j} \\ yR_k &= \delta_{n,k}y & yQ_k &= \begin{cases} y_{k-1} & \text{if } k \geq 2 \\ y' & \text{if } k = 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ y'R_k &= \delta_{n,k}y' & y'Q_k &= \delta_{1,k}y' \\ y_iR_k &= \delta_{n,k}y_i & y_iQ_k &= \delta_{i+1,k}y_i. \end{aligned}$$

We can define a left-action $\phi_Y : B \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(Y)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_Y(R_k)x_{i,j} &= \delta_{i,k}x_{i,j} & \phi_Y(R_k)x_{i,n,j} &= \delta_{i,k}x_{i,n,j} \\ \phi_Y(R_k)y &= \delta_{n,k}(y - y') + \delta_{n+1,k}y' & \phi_Y(R_k)y' &= \delta_{n+1,k}y' \\ \phi_Y(R_k)y_i &= \delta_{n,k}y_i & \phi_Y(Q_k)x_{i,j} &= 0 \\ \phi_Y(Q_k)x_{i,n,j} &= 0 & \phi_Y(Q_k)y &= y_k \\ \phi_Y(Q_k)y' &= 0 & \phi_Y(Q_k)y_i &= \delta_{i,k}y_i. \end{aligned}$$

Tedious, but straightforward calculations show that (Y, B) is a C^* -correspondence.

Theorem 4.1. *The C^* -algebras \mathcal{O}_X and \mathcal{O}_Y are isomorphic.*

Before we can prove Theorem 4.1 we need some preliminary results.

Lemma 4.2. *The ideal J_X is generated by the projections P_i for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Furthermore, we have*

- (1) $\phi_X(P_i) = \sum_{j=i}^n \theta_{w_{i,j}, w_{i,j}}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$; and
- (2) $\phi_X(P_n) = \theta_{w_{n,n}, w_{n,n}} + \theta_{w_{n,n+1}, w_{n,n+1}}$.

Proof. We can immediately see from the definition of ϕ_X that $\ker(\phi_X)$ is generated by P_{n+1} , so it will suffice to show (1) and (2). For $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{j=i}^n \theta_{w_{i,j}, w_{i,j}} \right) (w_{k,l}) &= \sum_{j=i}^n w_{i,j} \langle w_{i,j}, w_{k,l} \rangle \\ &= \sum_{j=i}^n \delta_{i,k} \delta_{j,l} w_{i,j} P_j \\ &= \delta_{i,k} w_{k,l} \\ &= \phi_X(P_i) w_{k,l}. \end{aligned}$$

So since $\phi_X(P_i)$ and $\sum_{j=i}^n \theta_{w_{i,j}, w_{i,j}}$ agree on generators, they must be the same operator. Similarly, $(\theta_{w_{n,n}, w_{n,n}} + \theta_{w_{n,n+1}, w_{n,n+1}})w_{i,j} = \phi_X(P_n)w_{i,j}$ as required. \square

Lemma 4.3. *The ideal J_Y is equal to B . Furthermore we have the following relations:*

- (1) *For $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ we have $\phi_Y(R_i) = \sum_{j=i}^n \theta_{x_{i,j}, x_{i,j}}$*

- (2) $\phi_Y(R_n) = \theta_{y-y', y-y'}$
- (3) $\phi_Y(R_{n+1}) = \theta_{y', y'}$
- (4) For $i \geq 1$ we have $\phi_Y(Q_i) = \theta_{y_i, y_i}$.

Proof. It is not hard to see from the definition that ϕ_Y is injective, so to see that $J_Y = B$ we need only show that each generator is an element of $\mathcal{K}(Y)$. So it suffices to show that the relations (1) to (4) hold. This is straightforward verification again. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.1. We construct an isomorphism $\Pi_X : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$ by showing that there exists an injective covariant representation (ρ_X, ρ_A) of (X, A) on \mathcal{O}_Y and an injective covariant representation (ρ_Y, ρ_B) of (Y, B) on \mathcal{O}_X such that the induced homomorphisms are bijective and mutually inverse.

Define the linear map ρ_X on the generators of X by

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_X(w_{i,j}) &= \pi_Y(x_{i,j}) \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n-1, j = i, \dots, n+1 \\ \rho_X(w_{n,n}) &= \pi_Y(y)^* - \pi_Y(y')^* \\ \rho_X(w_{n,n+1}) &= \pi_Y(y')^*\end{aligned}$$

and define the homomorphism ρ_A on the generators of A by

$$\rho_A(P_i) = \pi_B(R_i) \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \quad \rho_A(P_n) = \pi_B(R_n), \quad \rho_A(P_{n+1}) = \pi_B(R_{n+1})$$

Routine calculations show that $(\rho_X, \rho_A) : (X, A) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$ satisfy (C1) and (C2). We must show (C4). We know from Lemma 4.2 that J_X is generated by the projections P_i where $1 \leq i \leq n$. So we need to show that we have

$$\rho_A(P_i) = \rho_X^+(\phi_X(P_i))$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$. This also follows easily from Lemma 4.2. So we have a covariant representation (ρ_X, ρ_A) of (X, A) on \mathcal{O}_Y .

Now, we want to construct another covariant representation of (Y, B) on \mathcal{O}_X . Define a linear map $\rho_Y : Y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ by

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_Y(x_{i,j}) &= \pi_X(w_{i,j}) \\ \rho_Y(x_{i,n+j}) &= \pi_X(w_{i,n})a_j \\ \rho_Y(y) &= \pi_X(w_{n,n})^* + \pi_X(w_{n,n+1})^* \\ \rho_Y(y') &= \pi_X(w_{n,n+1})^* \\ \rho_Y(y_i) &= a_i(\pi_X(w_{n,n})^* + \pi_X(w_{n,n+1})^*)\end{aligned}$$

and a $*$ -homomorphism $\rho_B : B \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ satisfying

$$\rho_B(R_i) = P_i \quad \rho_B(Q_i) = a_i$$

where a_i is the projection

$$a_i = (\pi_X(w_{n,n}) + \pi_X(w_{n,n+1}))^i \pi_A(P_{n+1})(\pi_X(w_{n,n})^* + \pi_X(w_{n,n+1})^*)^i \in \mathcal{O}_X.$$

We can easily show from Lemma 4.3 that $(\rho_Y, \rho_B) : (Y, B) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ is also a covariant representation.

Now, each representation induces an injective map, $\Pi_X : \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$ and $\Pi_Y : \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ so all that remains to be seen is that $\Pi_X \circ \Pi_Y = 1_{\mathcal{O}_Y}$ and $\Pi_Y \circ \Pi_X = 1_{\mathcal{O}_X}$. This is straightforward, and the result follows. \square

Now let $\omega_Y : Y \rightarrow Z$ be the unique linear map satisfying $\pi_Z(\omega_Y(\xi)) = \Psi(\Pi_Y(\pi_Y(\xi)))$ and $\omega_B : B \rightarrow C$ be the unique homomorphism satisfying $\pi_C(\omega_B(b)) = \Psi(\Pi_Y(\pi_B(b)))$. Then it is easily checked that (ω_Y, ω_B) is a C^* -correspondence morphism, and furthermore $\Omega = \beta \circ \Psi \circ \Pi_Y$.

Before we can apply Theorem 3.3 we need to show that these C^* -correspondences satisfy the hypotheses. We have both ψ_X and ω_Y surjective, and also ψ_A and ω_B surjective. Lemma 4.2 and Lemma 4.3 imply that both left actions are by compact operators. Furthermore, $\psi_A(\ker(\phi_X)) = \{0\} = \omega_B(\ker(\phi_Y))$. If we set $J_A := C^*(P_1, \dots, P_n)$, then it is clear that J_A is an ideal in A and $A = J_A \oplus \ker(\phi_X)$, so $\ker(\phi_X)$ is complemented. The ideal $\ker(\phi_Y)$ is just the zero ideal, so it is also trivially complemented. Hence we can use Theorem 3.3. There is an isomorphism between the pullback $\mathcal{O}_X \oplus_{\mathcal{O}_Z} \mathcal{O}_Y$ and the C^* -algebra $\mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y}$, where the underlying Banach space satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} X \oplus_Z Y = \overline{\text{span}} & \left(\{(w_{i,j}, x_{i,j}) : 1 \leq i \leq n-1, i \leq j \leq n+1 \right. \\ & \cup \{(0, x_{i,n,j}) : 1 \leq i \leq n, j \geq 1\} \cup \{(0, y_i) : i \geq 1\} \\ & \left. \cup \{(w_{n,n}, y), (w_{n,n+1}, 0), (0, y')\} \right) \end{aligned}$$

and the pullback C^* -algebra $A \oplus_C B$ is generated by projections

$$\{(P_i, R_i : 1 \leq i \leq n)\} \cup \{(0, Q_i : i \geq 1\} \cup \{(P_n, R_n), (P_{n+1}, 0), (0, R_{n+1})\}$$

where $(0, Q_i) \leq (P_n, R_n)$, and all other projections are orthogonal. So we have shown that $C(S_{q,\beta}^{2n}) \cong \mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y}$ is a C^* -algebra associated to a C^* -correspondence.

5. C*-ALGEBRAS OF LABELLED GRAPHS

Now, we can use this characterisation to prove that $C(S_{q,\beta}^{2n})$ is actually a C^* -algebra associated to a labelled graph, first introduced by Bates and Pask in [4]. We begin by recalling basic definitions and results from [4], and then showing that with an appropriate notion of morphisms between labelled spaces, the class of labelled spaces forms a category. Furthermore, there is a functor from this category to the category of C^* -correspondences constructed earlier.

Definition 5.1. A labelled graph (E, \mathcal{L}) over an alphabet \mathcal{A} is a directed graph E together with a labelling map $\mathcal{L} : E^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ which assigns to each edge $e \in E^1$ a label $a \in \mathcal{A}$.

It is worth noting at this point that there are no conditions imposed on the map \mathcal{L} ; it is not assumed to be either injective or surjective. However, in practice we generally

make \mathcal{L} surjective by simply discarding any elements of \mathcal{A} which do not lie in the range of \mathcal{L} .

Define a *word* to be a finite string $a_1a_2\dots a_n$, with each $a_i \in \mathcal{A}$. We write \mathcal{A}^* for the collection of all words in \mathcal{A} and then for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the labelling can be extended to E^n by defining $\mathcal{L}(e_1e_2\dots e_n) = \mathcal{L}(e_1)\mathcal{L}(e_2)\dots\mathcal{L}(e_n) \in \mathcal{A}^*$. We write $\mathcal{L}^*(E) = \cup_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{L}(E^n)$. An element $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}^*(E)$ is called a *labelled path*.

Definition 5.2. Let (E, \mathcal{L}) be a labelled graph. We say that (E, \mathcal{L}) is *left-resolving* if for all $v \in E^0$, the labelling \mathcal{L} restricted to $r^{-1}(v)$ is injective.

In other words, a labelled graph is left-resolving if all edges entering a particular vertex carry different labels.

Definition 5.3. Let (E, \mathcal{L}) be a labelled graph, let $A \subset E^0$ and let $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(E^*)$ be a labelled path. The *relative range of α in A* , denoted $r(A, \alpha)$ is defined to be the set

$$r(A, \alpha) := \{r(\lambda) : \lambda \in E^*, \mathcal{L}(\lambda) = \alpha \text{ and } s(\lambda) \in A\}$$

Now, let $\mathcal{B} \subset 2^{E^0}$ be a collection of subsets of E^0 . We say that \mathcal{B} is *closed under relative ranges* if for any $A \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}^*(E)$, we have $r(A, \alpha) \in \mathcal{B}$. We say that \mathcal{B} is *accommodating* for (E, \mathcal{L}) if it is closed under relative ranges, contains $r(\alpha)$ for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}^*(E)$, contains $\{v\}$ whenever v is a sink, and is also closed under finite unions and intersections.

Definition 5.4. A labelled space is a triple $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ where (E, \mathcal{L}) is a labelled graph and \mathcal{B} is accommodating for (E, \mathcal{L}) .

Definition 5.5. Let $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ be a labelled space. We say $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ is *left-resolving* if (E, \mathcal{L}) is left-resolving and we say that $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ is *weakly left-resolving* if for every $A, B \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}^*(E)$, we have

$$r(A, \alpha) \cap r(B, \alpha) = r(A \cap B, \alpha)$$

Note that we will need to assume our labelled spaces are weakly left-resolving in order for the associated C^* -algebras to be non-degenerate.

We now have the required definitions to define the C^* -algebra associated to a labelled space.

Definition 5.6. Let $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ be a weakly left-resolving labelled space. A representation of $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ is a collection $\{p_A : A \in \mathcal{B}\}$ of projections and a collection $\{s_a : a \in \mathcal{L}(E^1)\}$ of partial isometries such that:

- (1) For $A, B \in \mathcal{B}$, we have $p_A p_B = p_{A \cap B}$ and $p_{A \cup B} = p_A + p_B - p_{A \cap B}$ where $p_\emptyset = 0$;
- (2) For $a \in \mathcal{L}(E^1)$ and $A \in \mathcal{B}$, we have $p_A s_a = s_a p_{r(A, a)}$;
- (3) For $a, b \in \mathcal{L}(E^1)$, we have $s_a^* s_a = p_{r(a)}$ and $s_a^* s_b = 0$ unless $a = b$; and

(4) For $A \in \mathcal{B}$ define $L^1(A) := \{a \in \mathcal{L}(E^1) : s(a) \cap A \neq \emptyset\}$. Then if $L^1(A)$ is finite and non-empty, we have

$$p_A = \sum_{a \in L^1(A)} s_a p_{r(A,a)} s_a^* + \sum_{v \in A : v \text{ is a sink}} p_{\{v\}}.$$

As noted in Remark 3.2 of [5], there was an error in the original definition of $C^*(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$, where projections at sinks would be degenerate. Hence the proof of the existence of the C^* -algebra associated to a labelled graph given in [4] doesn't hold when the underlying graph contains sinks. Since we will be looking specifically at a labelled graph with sinks, we reprove the result in the required generality here. The proof closely follows that of the proof of the existence of $C^*(E)$ when E is a directed graph with sinks.

Proposition 5.7. *Let $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ be a weakly left-resolving labelled space. Then there exists a C^* -algebra B generated by a universal representation of $\{s_a, p_A\}$ of $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$. Furthermore, the s_a 's are nonzero and every p_A with $A \neq \emptyset$ is nonzero.*

Proof. Fix a weakly left-resolving labelled space $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$. We define a new directed graph F by

$$F^0 = E^0 \cup \{v_i : v \text{ is a sink, } i \in \mathbb{N}\} \quad \text{and} \quad F^1 = E^1 \cup \{f_{v,i} : v \text{ is a sink, } j \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

and extend the range and source maps on E to F by

$$s(f_{v,i}) = \begin{cases} v & \text{if } i = 1 \\ v_{i-1} & \text{if } i > 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad r(f_{v,i}) = v_i.$$

We also extend the labelling \mathcal{L} on E to a labelling on F by $\mathcal{L}|_{(F^1 \setminus E^1)} = \text{id}$. Define the set $\mathcal{B}_F \subset 2^{F^0}$ to be the smallest subset containing $\mathcal{B} \cup \{\{v_i\} : v_i \in F^0 \setminus E^0\}$ that is accommodating for (F, \mathcal{L}) . Then it is easily checked that $(F, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B}_F)$ is a labelled space, and weakly left resolving if and only if $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ is. Furthermore, since F has no sinks it follows from [4, Theorem 4.5] that $C^*(F, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B}_F)$ exists.

Let $\{s_a : a \in \mathcal{L}(F^1)\}, \{p_A : A \in \mathcal{B}_F\}$ be the universal representation of $(F, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B}_F)$. Then we claim that the restriction $\{s_a : a \in \mathcal{L}(E^1)\}, \{p_A : A \in \mathcal{B}\}$ is a representation of $(F, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B}_F)$. Indeed, condition (1) - (3) hold in $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ as they do in $(F, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B}_F)$. However condition (4) is not so clear as any sink in E is not a sink in F . So fix a set $A_E \in \mathcal{B}$ satisfying the conditions of (4). If A_E does not contain any sinks then the result is obvious, so assume that A_E contains finitely many, but at least one sink.

Denote by A_F the identical set considered as an element of \mathcal{B}_F . Then it is easy to see that $L_{A_E}^1 \cup \{\{f_{v,1}\} : v \in A_E \text{ is a sink}\} = L_{A_F}^1$. So

$$\begin{aligned}
p_{A_E} &= p_{A_F} \\
&= \sum_{a \in L_{A_F}^1} p_{A_F} s_a s_a^* \\
&= \sum_{a \in L_{A_E}^1} p_{A_E} s_a s_a^* + \sum_{\{\{f_{v,1}\} : v \in A_E \text{ is a sink}\}} p_{A_E} s_{f_{v,1}} s_{f_{v,1}}^* \\
&= \sum_{a \in L_{A_E}^1} p_{A_E} s_a s_a^* + \sum_{\{\{f_{v,1}\} : v \in A_E \text{ is a sink}\}} p_{\{v\}} s_{f_{v,1}} s_{f_{v,1}}^* \\
&= \sum_{a \in L_{A_E}^1} p_{A_E} s_a s_a^* + \sum_{\{v \in A_E \text{ is a sink}\}} \left(\sum_{b \in L_{\{v\}}^1} p_{\{v\}} s_b s_b^* \right) \text{ since } L_{\{v\}}^1 = \{f_{v,1}\} \\
&= \sum_{a \in L_{A_E}^1} p_{A_E} s_a s_a^* + \sum_{\{v \in A_E \text{ is a sink}\}} p_{\{v\}} \text{ since } \{v\} \in \mathcal{B}_F \text{ satisfies (4)}
\end{aligned}$$

as required. So we have the required result. \square

We can now make the following definition.

Definition 5.8. Let $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ be a weakly left-resolving labelled space. Define $C^*(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ to be the universal C^* -algebra generated by representations of $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$.

Now that we have the definitions in place, we are ready to prove that the labelled spaces form a category and that there is a functor from this category to the category of C^* -correspondences such that the associated C^* -algebras are isomorphic.

We define the objects of our category to be labelled spaces $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$. A morphism $\psi_E : (E, \mathcal{L}_E, \mathcal{B}_E) \rightarrow (F, \mathcal{L}_F, \mathcal{B}_F)$ is a pair of maps

$$\psi_{E^0} : E^0 \cup \{0\} \rightarrow F^0 \cup \{0\} \text{ and } \psi_{E^1} : E^1 \cup \{0\} \rightarrow F^1 \cup \{0\}$$

satisfying

- (L1) $\psi_{E^0}(0) = \psi_{E^1}(0) = 0$,
- (L2) $\psi_{E^0}(u) = \psi_{E^0}(v) \neq 0$ implies $v = w$,
- (L3) $\mathcal{L}_F(\psi_{E^1}(e)) = \mathcal{L}_F(\psi_{E^1}(f)) \neq 0$ implies $\mathcal{L}_E(e) = \mathcal{L}_E(f)$ where $\mathcal{L}_E(0) = \mathcal{L}_F(0) = 0$,
- (L4) $\{\psi_{E^0}(v) : v \in r(a)\} = \{r(\psi_{E^1}(e)) : \mathcal{L}_E(e) = a\}$ for all $a \in \mathcal{L}_E(E^1)$,
- (L5) $\{\psi_{E^0}(v) : v \in A\} \setminus \{0\} \in \mathcal{B}_F$ for all $A \in \mathcal{B}_E$ and $0 < |L^1(A)| < \infty$ implies $0 < |L^1(\psi_{E^0}(A))| < \infty$.

Properties (L3) and (L5) ensure that we can extend these maps to $\mathcal{L}_E(E^1)$ and \mathcal{B}_E so we define $\psi_E(a) := \mathcal{L}_F(\psi_{E^1}(e))$ where $\mathcal{L}_E(e) = a$ and $\psi_E(A) := \{\psi_{E^0}(v) : v \in A\} \setminus \{0\}$ for all $a \in \mathcal{L}(E^1)$ and $A \in \mathcal{B}_E$.

It is not hard to see that this gives a category with the obvious domain and range maps, identity morphism and composition of morphisms.

Now that we want to show that $C^*(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ can be naturally realised as a C^* -algebra associated to a C^* -correspondence, and that there is a functor between the category of labelled spaces and the category of C^* -correspondences that preserves the associated C^* -algebras up to isomorphism.

Proposition 5.9. *Let $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ be a weakly left-resolving labelled space. Then there exists a C^* -correspondence $(X(E), A(E))$ such that $\mathcal{O}_{X(E)} \cong C^*(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$.*

Proof. Let $A(E)$ be the C^* -subalgebra of $C^*(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ generated by the set of projections $\{p_A : A \in \mathcal{B}\}$ and $X(E)$ be the Banach subspace of $C^*(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ spanned by the elements $\{s_a p_B : a \in \mathcal{L}(E^1), B \in \mathcal{B}\}$. Define the right action of $A(E)$ on $X(E)$ simply by multiplication, and the inner-product by'

$$\langle s_a p_B, s_c p_D \rangle := (s_a p_B)^* s_c p_D = \delta_{a,c} p_{B \cap D \cap r(a)}.$$

Similarly, define the left action $\phi_{X(E)}$ by

$$\phi_{X(E)}(p_C) s_a p_B := s_a p_{B \cap r(a, C)}.$$

Then we have a C^* -correspondence. In order to see that there is an isomorphism between $\mathcal{O}_{X(E)}$ and $C^*(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$, we show that there is a covariant representation of $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ inside $\mathcal{O}_{X(E)}$. Indeed, by construction of $X(E)$ and $A(E)$ it is easily show that

$$\{\pi_{A(E)}(p_A) : A \in \mathcal{B}\}, \{\pi_{X(E)}(s_a p_{r(a)}) : a \in \mathcal{L}(E^1)\}$$

is such a representation. Then since the universal covariant representation $(\pi_{X(E)}, \pi_{A(E)})$ of $(X(E), A(E))$ admits a gauge action, the gauge invariant uniqueness theorem for labelled graphs, [4, Theorem 5.3] implies that $C^*(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ is isomorphic to the C^* -subalgebra of $\mathcal{O}_{X(E)}$ generated by $\{\pi_{X(E)}(p_A) : A \in \mathcal{B}\}$ and $\{\pi_{X(E)}(s_a p_{r(a)}) : a \in \mathcal{L}(E^1)\}$. Also, since we have $\pi_{X(E)}(s_a p_A) = \pi_{X(E)}(s_a p_{r(a)}) \pi_{A(E)}(p_A)$, this sub-algebra contains the generators of $\mathcal{O}_{X(E)}$, so we have the required isomorphism. \square

Proposition 5.10. *There is a functor between the category of labelled spaces and the category of C^* -correspondences constructed earlier such that $(E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B}) \mapsto (X(E), A(E))$.*

Proof. Fix a morphism ψ_E between two labelled spaces $(E, \mathcal{L}_E, \mathcal{B}_E)$ and $(F, \mathcal{L}_F, \mathcal{B}_F)$. We begin by defining a map G on object sets by $G : (E, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B}) \mapsto (X(E), A(E))$. We extend this map to the set of morphisms by defining $G : \psi_E \mapsto (\psi_{X(E)}, \psi_{A(E)})$ where $\psi_{X(E)} : X(E) \rightarrow X(F)$ and $\psi_{A(E)} : A(E) \rightarrow A(F)$ are a pair of maps satisfying

$$\psi_{X(E)}(s_a p_B) = s_{\psi_E(a)} p_{\psi_E(B)} \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_{A(E)}(p_B) = p_{\psi_E(B)}$$

for all $a \in \mathcal{L}_E(E^1)$ and $B \in \mathcal{B}_E$. In order to show that G is in fact a functor, we need to show that $G(\psi_E) = (\psi_{X(E)}, \psi_{A(E)})$ is a morphism of C^* -correspondences. For (C1), fix

$s_a p_B$ and $s_c p_D \in X(E)$. It is clear from (L2) that we have $\psi_E(A \cap C) = \psi_E(A) \cap \psi_E(C)$ and from (L3) that $\psi_E(a) = \psi_E(c)$ if and only if $a = c$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_{X(E)}(s_a p_B), \psi_{X(E)}(s_c p_D) \rangle &= \delta_{\psi_E(a), \psi_E(c)} p_{\psi_E(B) \cap \psi_E(D) \cap r(\psi_E(a))} \\ &= \delta_{\psi_E(a), \psi_E(c)} p_{\psi_E(B) \cap \psi_E(D) \cap \psi_E(r(a))} \text{ from (L4)} \\ &= \delta_{a,c} p_{\psi_E(B \cap D \cap r(a))} \\ &= \psi_{X(E)}(\delta_{a,c} p_{B \cap D \cap r(a)}) \\ &= \psi_{X(E)}(\langle s_a p_B, s_c p_D \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

as required. A similar calculation also shows that (C2) holds. Now, note that condition (4) of Definition 5.6 implies that

$$J_{X(E)} = \text{ideal generated by } \{p_A : L_A^1 \text{ is finite and non-empty}\}.$$

So (C3) easily follows from (L5). The other properties of the functor are easily shown to hold by definition of the map. Finally, that this functor preserves the associated C^* -algebras follows directly from Proposition 5.9. \square

As an example of a labelled graph C^* -algebra, we show that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a labelled space $(E_n, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ such that $C^*(E_n, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B}) \cong C(S_{q,\beta}^{2n})$.

Example 5.11. Fix $n \geq 1$, and define a directed graph E_n by

$$E_n^0 = \{u_i : 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{v_i : i \geq 1\} \cup \{w_1, w_2\}$$

and

$$E_n^1 = \{e_{i,j} : 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1\} \cup \{f_{i,j} : 1 \leq i \leq n-1, j \geq 1\} \cup \{g_i, h_i : i \geq 1\}$$

with range and source maps which satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} s(e_{i,j}) &= u_i & r(e_{i,j}) &= u_j \\ s(f_{i,j}) &= u_i & r(f_{i,j}) &= \begin{cases} w_1 & \text{for } j = 1 \\ w_2 & \text{for } j = 2 \\ v_{j-2} & \text{for } j \geq 3 \end{cases} \\ s(g_i) &= \begin{cases} w_2 & \text{for } i = 1 \\ v_{i-1} & \text{for } i \geq 2 \end{cases} & r(g_i) &= v_i \\ s(h_i) &= v_i & r(h_i) &= w_1 \end{aligned}$$

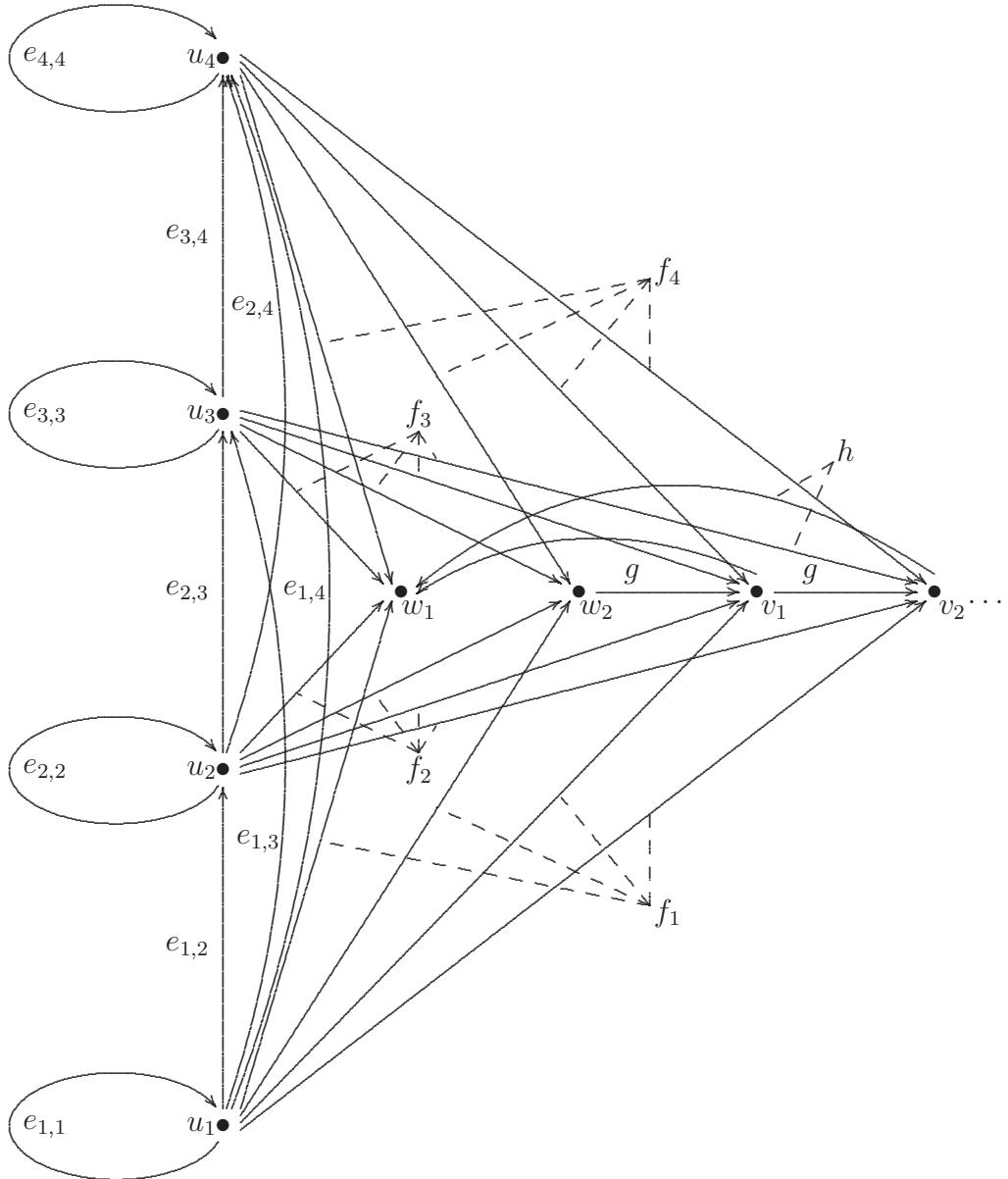
Now, define an alphabet \mathcal{A} by

$$\mathcal{A} := \{e_{i,j} : 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1\} \cup \{f_i : 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{g, h\}$$

and a labelling $\mathcal{L} : E_n^1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ which satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(e_{i,j}) &= e_{i,j} & \mathcal{L}(f_{i,j}) &= f_i \\ \mathcal{L}(g_i) &= g & \mathcal{L}(h_i) &= h \end{aligned}$$

for all $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$. Then (E_n, \mathcal{L}) is a labelled graph. For example, the labelled graph (E_5, \mathcal{L}) looks like



where the dashed lines indicate that the edges all carry the same label.

Note that the vertex w_1 is a sink for all E_n . Now, it is obvious that (E_n, \mathcal{L}) is not left-resolving for any $n \geq 2$, since the vertex u_i emits infinitely many edges labelled f_i . So in order to associate a C^* -algebra to this labelled graph we must find a collection

$\mathcal{B} \subset 2^{E_n^0}$ such that $(E_n, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ is a weakly left-resolving labelled space. Let

$$B = \{\{u_i\} : 1 \leq i \leq n-1\} \cup \{\{w_1\}\} \cup \{A_i : i \geq 1\} \cup \{A_1 \cup \{w_2\}\}$$

where $A_i = \{v_j : j \geq i\}$. Then let \mathcal{B} be the closure of B under finite unions and intersections. It is easy to see that \mathcal{B} contains $r(\alpha)$ for all $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}(E^*)$, and is closed under relative ranges.

Theorem 5.12. *The C^* -algebra $C^*(E_n, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ is isomorphic to the C^* -algebra $C(S_{q,\beta}^{2n})$.*

Proof. We prove this by showing that there exists a morphism of C^* -correspondences $(\rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}, \rho_{A \oplus_C B}) : (X \oplus_Z Y, A \oplus_C B) \rightarrow (X(E_n), A(E_n))$ that induces a C^* -algebra isomorphism $P : \mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X(E_n)} \cong C^*(E_n, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$. First, define the linear map $\rho_{X \oplus_Z Y} : X \oplus_Z Y \rightarrow C^*(E_n, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}(w_{i,j}, x_{i,j}) &= S_{e_{i,j}} P_{\{u_j\}}, \quad 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1 \\ \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}(w_{i,n}, x_{i,n}) &= S_{f_i} P_{A_1}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\ \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}(w_{i,n+1}, x_{i,n+1}) &= S_{f_i}(P_{\{w_1\}} + (P_{\{w_2\} \cup A_1} - P_{A_1})), \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \\ \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}(w_{n,n}, y) &= S_g P_{A_1} \\ \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}(w_{n,n+1}, 0) &= S_h P_{\{w_1\}} \\ \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}(0, x_{i,n,j}) &= S_{f_i}(P_{A_j} - P_{A_{j+1}}), \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1, j \geq 1 \\ \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}(0, y') &= S_g(P_{A_1} - P_{A_2}) \\ \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}(0, y_i) &= S_g(P_{A_{i+1}} - P_{A_{i+2}}), \quad i \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

and a map $\rho_{A \oplus_C B} : A \oplus_C B \rightarrow A(E_n)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{A \oplus_C B}(P_i, R_i) &= P_{\{u_i\}} & \rho_{A \oplus_C B}(P_n, R_n) &= P_{A_1} \\ \rho_{A \oplus_C B}(P_{n+1}, 0) &= P_{\{w_1\}} & \rho_{A \oplus_C B}(0, R_{n+1}) &= P_{\{w_2\} \cup A_1} - P_{A_1} \\ \rho_{A \oplus_C B}(0, Q_i) &= P_{A_i} - P_{A_{i+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

By definition, $\rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}$ is a linear map and it is easy to see that $\rho_{A \oplus_C B}$ is an injective homomorphism. Furthermore, routine calculations show that this pair $(\rho_{A \oplus_C B}, \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y})$ satisfies conditions (C1) and (C2). For (C4), we must find the ideal $J_{X \oplus_Z Y}$. We know that $J_X \subset A$ is the ideal generated by the projections P_i where $1 \leq i \leq n$ and the ideal $J_Y = B$, so it is not hard to see that $J_{X \oplus_Z Y}$ is the ideal generated by the projections (P_i, R_i) where $1 \leq i \leq n$, $(0, R_{n+1})$ and $(0, Q_j)$ for $j \geq 1$. Now by noticing that L_A^1 is finite for all $A \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\{w_1\} \in \mathcal{B}$ is the only subset satisfying $L_{\{w_1\}}^1 = \emptyset$, we see that (C3) is satisfied. Then it follows easily from condition (4) of Definition 5.6 that $(\rho_{A \oplus_C B}, \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y})$ satisfies (C4).

So we have a C^* -correspondence morphism, now all that remains to be seen is that this C^* -correspondence morphism induces an isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X(E_n)}$. To do this we use the gauge invariant uniqueness theorem. Firstly, if we compose our morphism with the universal covariant representation $(\pi_{X(E_n)}, \pi_{A(E_n)})$ of $(X(E_n), A(E_n))$ we get a covariant representation $(\pi_{X(E_n)} \circ \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}, \pi_{A(E_n)} \circ \rho_{A \oplus_C B})$ of $(X \oplus_Z Y, A \oplus_C B)$ on $\mathcal{O}_{X(E_n)}$. We know from Section 5 in [4] that there is a gauge action on $C^*(E_n, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{B})$ and it is clear from the definitions that this also defines a gauge action on $C^*(\pi_{X(E_n)} \circ \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}, \pi_{A(E_n)} \circ \rho_{A \oplus_C B})$.

Furthermore, it is not hard to see that $\rho_{A \oplus_C B}$ is injective and hence Theorem 3.8 implies that $P : \mathcal{O}_{X \oplus_Z Y} \rightarrow C^*(\pi_{X(E_n)} \circ \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}, \pi_{A(E_n)} \circ \rho_{A \oplus_C B})$ is an isomorphism. Finally, the image of the covariant representation $(\pi_{X(E_n)} \circ \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}, \pi_{A(E_n)} \circ \rho_{A \oplus_C B})$ contains all the generators of $\mathcal{O}_{X(E_n)}$, so $C^*(\pi_{X(E_n)} \circ \rho_{X \oplus_Z Y}, \pi_{A(E_n)} \circ \rho_{A \oplus_C B}) = \mathcal{O}_{X(E_n)}$ and we have the required isomorphism. \square

As a final result, we prove that - at least in the 2 dimensional case - the mirror quantum sphere cannot be realised as a graph algebra. This result was originally stated in [11], though there was no proof given. We present the full proof here to fill this gap in the literature.

Theorem 5.13. *There is no directed graph E such that $C^*(E) \cong C(S^2_{q,\beta})$.*

Proof. Suppose, by way of contradiction, that E is a directed graph such that $C^*(E) \cong C(S^2_{q,\beta})$. Since $C^*(E)$ is unital, graph E has only finitely many vertices, but a priori it is possible that E has infinitely many edges. There exists an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{K} \oplus \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow C^*(E) \longrightarrow C(S^1) \longrightarrow 0,$$

see [11, 15, 16]. It follows that $\mathcal{K} \oplus \mathcal{K}$ is the commutator ideal of $C^*(E)$ and thus it is invariant under all automorphisms of $C^*(E)$. In particular, the ideal $\mathcal{K} \oplus \mathcal{K}$ is invariant under the gauge action of the circle group on $C^*(E)$. Thus, by Theorem 3.6 and Corollary 3.5 of [3], there exists a (non-empty) saturated hereditary subset H of E^0 and a subset B of H_∞^{fin} such that $\mathcal{K} \oplus \mathcal{K}$ equals $J_{H,B}$ and $C(S^1) \cong C^*((E/H) \setminus \beta(B))$. (See the definitions of the relevant symbols in [3].) It is not difficult to verify that there exists precisely one graph (comprised of one vertex and one edge) whose corresponding C^* -algebra is $C(S^1)$. It follows that $B = H_\infty^{\text{fin}}$ and there is a vertex w_0 such that $E^0 \setminus H = \{w_0\}$. Furthermore, there is exactly one edge f with both the source $s(f)$ and the range $r(f)$ equal to w_0 . There are no edges from H to w_0 but there may exist edges from w_0 to H .

Since the ideal $\mathcal{K} \oplus \mathcal{K}$ is gauge-invariant, it is itself isomorphic to a graph algebra, [7, Lemma 1.6], and the underlying graph contains the restriction of E to H as a subgraph. As $\mathcal{K} \oplus \mathcal{K}$ is an AF algebra, it follows that E does not contain any loops other than (f) (see [22, Theorem 2.4] and [28, Remark 5.4]). Consequently, H must contain some sinks. Since each sink gives rise to an ideal isomorphic to the compacts (on some Hilbert space) and $C^*(E)$ contains precisely two such ideals, it follows that H contains exactly two sinks, say w_1, w_2 . Now, it is a consequence of the formula for K -theory of a graph algebra (for example, see [3, Theorem 6.1], [8, Theorem 3.1] or [30, Proposition 2]) that E cannot contain vertices emitting infinitely many edges. Indeed, in such a case the K_0 group of $C^*(E)$ could not be isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$, as the K_0 group of $C(S^2_{q,\beta})$ (see [11] and [16, Theorem 5.3]). Consequently, E is a finite graph.

Let V be the smallest hereditary subset of E^0 containing w_0 . Then both w_1 and w_2 belong to V . Indeed, otherwise $C^*(E)$ would admit a non-trivial splitting as a direct sum by [13, Theorem 4.1]. This however is not possible for $C(S^2_{q,\beta})$, in view of the description

of its irreducible representations, [11]. We now define

$$T = \sum_{s(e) \in V} S_e \quad \text{and} \quad P = \sum_{v \in V} P_v.$$

T is an element of the corner C^* -subalgebra $PC^*(E)P$ and we have $T^*T \geq P$. Thus T admits polar decomposition in $PC^*(E)P$, and hence also in $C^*(E)$:

$$T = U|T|.$$

By construction, U is a partial isometry with domain projection $U^*U = P$. It is also clear that the range projection of U is the sum of all those vertex projections P_v such that $v \in V$ emits at least one edge. Thus we have

$$UU^* = P - (P_{w_1} + P_{w_2}).$$

Consequently, in the K_0 group of $C^*(E)$, we have

$$[P_{w_1} + P_{w_2}] = 0,$$

where P_{w_1} and P_{w_2} are minimal projections in $\mathcal{K} \oplus 0$ and $0 \oplus \mathcal{K}$, respectively. However, such relation does not hold in the K_0 group of $C(S_{q,\beta}^2)$ (see [11] and [16, Theorem 5.3]). This is a contradiction with $C^*(E) \cong C(S_{q,\beta}^2)$, and the proof is complete. \square

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